

REGULATION 1.02 Definitions

Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County

Jefferson County, Kentucky

Relates To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Pursuant To: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Necessity and Function: KRS 77.180 authorizes the Air Pollution Control Board to adopt and enforce all orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of KRS Chapter 77. This regulation contains certain definitions used throughout District regulations.

SECTION 1 Definitions

As used in these regulations, the following terms shall have the meaning given to them in this section except as otherwise specified in these regulations. All terms not defined in these regulations shall have the meaning given to them in KRS 77.005, the Act, or by commonly accepted usage.

1.1 "Act" means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §§7401 *et seq.*) which consists of the Clean Air Act of 1963 and all of the amendments made by subsequent enactments, the most recent major amendment being the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (P.L. 101-549).

1.2 "Acute noncancer effect" means a biochemical change, functional impairment, or pathological lesion that affects the performance of the whole organism, or reduces an organism's ability to respond to an additional environmental challenge that is produced within a short period of time following an exposure.

1.32 "Affected facility" means a process or process equipment to which a regulation is applicable.

1.43 "Air contaminant" or "air pollutant" means smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination of these, that is emitted into or otherwise enters the outside air. These terms also include any precursors to the formation of an air contaminant or air pollutant.

1.54 "Air pollution control equipment" means equipment that may be required by law or regulation for the control of air pollution but is not vital to production of the normal product of the process or process equipment or to its normal operation.

1.65 "Alternative method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a reference method or an equivalent method but that has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the EPA and the District to produce, in specific cases, results adequate for determining compliance.

1.76 "Ambient air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access. For the purpose of determining the concentration of an air contaminant that is or may be emitted by a stationary source, ambient air also includes the atmosphere, external to buildings, that is beyond the property line of that stationary source, regardless of whether the general public has access.

1.87 "Ambient air quality standard" means a numerical expression of the level of an air contaminant required to be achieved and maintained through the application of appropriate preventive or control measures. An "ambient air quality standard" consists of two parts:

1.87.1 A specified concentration for a particular air contaminant and

1.87.2 A time-averaging interval over which that concentration is measured.

- 34 1.98 "Annual mean" means an average determined on the basis of any consecutive 12-month
35 interval.
- 36 1.109 "Asbestos" means the asbestiform varieties of serpentinite (chrysotile), riebeckite
37 (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, amosite, anthophyllite, and actinolote-tremolite.
- 38 1.110 "Asbestos mill" means any process or process equipment engaged in converting, or in any
39 intermediate step in converting, asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of
40 asbestos materials is not considered a part of the asbestos mill.
- 41 1.121 "Asbestos material" means asbestos or any material containing asbestos.
- 42 1.132 "Asbestos tailings" means any solid waste that contains asbestos and is a product of asbestos
43 mining or milling operations.
- 44 1.143 "Best available control technology" (BACT) means an emission limitation, including a
45 visible emission standard, based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant
46 subject to regulation that would be emitted from any proposed new or modified process or
47 process equipment that the District, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy,
48 environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for that new
49 or modified process or process equipment through the application of production processes
50 or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment,
51 innovative fuel combustion techniques, and pollution prevention approaches, for elimination,
52 reduction, or control of that pollutant. In no event shall the application of best available
53 control technology result in emissions of any pollutant that would exceed the emissions
54 allowed by any applicable standard under Regulation 5, 6, or 7. If the District determines
55 that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology
56 to a particular process or process equipment would make the imposition of an emissions
57 standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or
58 combination of those approaches, may be prescribed instead.
- 59 1.154 "Board" means the Air Pollution Control Board of Jefferson County as provided for in KRS
60 Chapter 77.
- 61 1.16 "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of air contaminants from air pollution control
62 equipment or process equipment that normally reduces the emission of the air contaminants.
- 63 1.175 "Cabinet" means the ~~Natural Resources and Environmental and Public~~ Protection Cabinet
64 of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as provided for in KRS Chapter 224.
- 65 1.18 "Cancer" means a disease of heritable, somatic mutations affecting cell growth and
66 differentiation, characterized by an abnormal, uncontrolled growth of cells.
- 67 1.19 "Carcinogen" means an agent capable of inducing cancer.
- 68 1.20 "Chronic noncancer effect" means a biochemical change, functional impairment, or
69 pathological lesion that affects the performance of the whole organism, or reduces an
70 organism's ability to respond to an additional environmental challenge that occurs as a result
71 of repeated or long term exposures.
- 72 1.21+6 "Commence" means that an owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction
73 approvals or permits and has either:
- 74 1.21+6.1 Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction or
75 modification, to be completed within a reasonable time, or
- 76 1.21+6.2 Entered into a binding agreement or a contractual obligation, that cannot be canceled or
77 modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a continuous

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[Changes to Draft #2 (the proposed regulation) are redlined and double underlined]

- 78 program of actual on-site construction or modification, to be completed within a
79 reasonable time.
- 80 1.22+7 "Commercial asbestos" means any asbestos that is extracted from asbestos ore.
- 81 1.23+8 "Compliance plan and schedule" means a list of remedial measures including an enforceable
82 sequence and timing of actions or operations leading to compliance with a limitation or
83 standard by a specific date.
- 84 1.24+9 "Construction" means fabrication, erection, modification, or installation of an affected
85 facility or any portion of an affected facility.
- 86 1.250 "Demolition" means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member
87 of a structure together with any related handling operations.
- 88 1.26+ "District" means the Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County as provided for in
89 KRS Chapter 77.
- 90 1.272 "Division" means the Division for Air Quality of the ~~Natural Resources and~~ Environmental
91 ~~and Public~~ Protection Cabinet of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as provided for in KRS
92 Chapter 224.
- 93 1.283 "Emission standard" means a ~~requirement that is contained in a federal, state, or local law~~
94 ~~or regulation, District permit, or Board Order, or is otherwise~~ legally enforceable
95 ~~requirement~~ that limits the quantity, rate, ~~or~~ concentration, ~~or opacity~~ of the emissions of an
96 air contaminants ~~into the ambient air~~ on a continuous basis, including any requirement
97 related to the operation or maintenance of a process or process equipment to assure
98 continuous emission reduction, and any ~~required~~ design, equipment, work practice, or
99 operational standard.
- 100 1.294 "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that
101 has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the EPA to have a consistent and quantitatively-
102 known relationship to the reference method under specified conditions.
- 103 1.30 ~~"Excess emissions" means emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard. An~~
104 ~~applicable emissions standard would include a surrogate emission standard, such as volatile~~
105 ~~organic compounds that would include a toxic air contaminant, for which environmental~~
106 ~~acceptability has been demonstrated pursuant to Regulation 5.21. If there is not an~~
107 ~~applicable emission standard for a toxic air contaminant established pursuant to Regulation~~
108 ~~5.21 Environmental Acceptability for Toxic Air Contaminants, then, for the purpose of the~~
109 ~~notification and reporting requirements of Regulation 1.07 Excess Emissions During~~
110 ~~Startups, Shutdowns, and Malfunctions, excess emissions shall also mean emissions that~~
111 ~~exceed 125% of the reported actual maximum hourly emission rate of a toxic air contaminant~~
112 ~~that results from a startup, shutdown, or malfunction.~~
- 113 1.3125 "Existing affected facility", except as otherwise specified under applicable regulations,
114 means any affected facility that is in existence or has commenced construction before the
115 effective date of the applicable emission standard and that has not been subsequently
116 modified or reconstructed.
- 117 1.3226 "Federally Enforceable District Origin Operating Permit" (FEDOOP) means a non-Title V
118 operating permit issued by the District that contains a federally-enforceable permit condition,
119 limit, or provision.
- 120 1.3327 "Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all of the depreciable components.
- 121 1.3428 "Fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, wood, and any other form of solid, liquid, or

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- gaseous matter consumed for the purpose of creating useful heat.
- 1.3529 "Fugitive emissions" means those emissions that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.
- 1.360 "Hazardous air pollutant" (HAP) means any air pollutant listed in Regulation 5.14 *Hazardous Air Pollutants and Source Categories* Section 2 pursuant to the Act §112(b).
- 1.37+ "Incineration" means the process of igniting and burning solid, semi-solid, liquid, or gaseous combustible or partially combustible wastes.
- 1.382 "Incinerator" means any furnace used in the process of burning waste for the purpose of reducing the volume of waste by removing combustible matter.
- 1.393 "Lowest achievable emission rate" (LAER) means, for any affected facility, that rate of emissions based on the more stringent of the following:
- 1.393.1 The most stringent emission limitation that is contained in the implementation plan of any State for that class or category of affected facility, unless the owner or operator of the proposed affected facility demonstrates that this limitation is not achievable, or
- 1.393.2 The most stringent emission limitation that is achieved in practice by that class or category of affected facility taking into consideration the pollutant that must be controlled. In no event shall the application of lowest achievable emission rate permit a proposed affected facility to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable new source standards pursuant to Regulations 5, 6, or 7 or 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63.
- 1.4034 "Major source", except as specified in another regulation for use in that regulation, means any stationary source that emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act, 10 tons or more of an individual hazardous air pollutant (HAP), or 25 tons per year or more of a combination of HAPs.
- 1.4135 "Malfunction" means the any sudden, unforeseen, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner that causes, or is likely to cause, emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard, but not including a failures that is are-caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or equipment breakdown.
- 1.4236 "Maximum achievable control technology" (MACT) means the maximum achievable control technology defined in the Act §112 (d)(3).
- 1.4337 "Modification", except as specified in another regulation for use in that regulation, means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an affected facility that increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which an emission standard applies) emitted by that affected facility or that results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which an emission standard applies) not previously emitted, except that:
- 1.4337.1 Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered a physical change, and
- 1.4337.2 A change in the method of operation, unless previously limited by permit conditions, shall not include:
- 1.4337.2.1 An increase in the production rate, if the increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the affected facility or of the air pollution control equipment installed on the affected facility,

- 1.4337.2.2 An increase in the hours of operation when the increase does not result in a violation of any applicable emission standards,
- 1.4337.2.3 Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any standard under this regulation becomes applicable to that affected facility, the affected facility is designed to accommodate the alternative use,
- 1.4337.2.4 Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order, rule, or natural gas curtailment plan as approved by the District, or
- 1.4337.2.5 Change in ownership of the stationary source.
- 1.4438 "New affected facility" means any affected facility the construction, modification, or reconstruction of which is commenced on or after the effective date of ~~an any~~ applicable ~~emission standard~~ regulation.
- 1.4539 "Nitrogen oxides" means all oxides of nitrogen, except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods specified by the District.
- 1.460 "Odor" means the property of an air contaminant that can be detected by the sense of smell.
- 1.471 "Opacity" means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.
- 1.482 "Open burning" means the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the outside air without passing through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.
- 1.493 "Organic compound" or "organic material" means a chemical compound of carbon that has the same meaning as "volatile organic compound."
- 1.5044 "Outside air" or "open air" means the air outside of buildings and structures.
- 1.5145 "Owner or Operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises one or more affected facilities.
- 1.5246 "Particulate asbestos material" means finely divided particles of asbestos material.
- 1.5347 "Particulate matter" means any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or a solid.
- 1.5448 "PM₁₀" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix J and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53, or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.
- 1.5549 "PM_{2.5}" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix L and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53, or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.
- 1.560 "Person" means any individual, firm, copartnership, joint venture, association, corporation, social club, fraternal organization, estate, trust, receiver, syndicate, county, city, municipality, district (for air pollution control or other purpose), or other political subdivision, or any group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular unit.
- 1.571 "Pollution prevention" (P2) means the use of materials, processes, or practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes by the process. Pollution prevention includes practices that reduce the use of hazardous and nonhazardous materials, energy, water, or other resources as well as practices that protect natural resources through

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conservation or more efficient use.

1.582 "Potential hazardous emissions" means an air pollutant, exclusive of pollutants regulated under the Act Section 112(b), to which no ambient air quality standard is applicable and that, in the judgment of the District, may cause, or contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness.

1.593 "Potential to emit" (PTE) means the maximum capacity of a stationary source or an affected facility to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source or affected facility to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on the hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source or affected facility.

1.60 "Preventable upset condition" means the sudden failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner that causes, or is likely to cause, emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard that results entirely or in part from poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or equipment breakdown.

1.6154 "Process" means an action or operation, or a series of actions or operations, from which the emission of an air contaminant may originate. Examples of a "process" include any of the following:

1.6154.1 The physical change of a material,

1.6154.2 The chemical change of a material,

1.61054.3 The combustion of a fuel, refuse, or waste material,

1.6154.4 The storage of a material, ~~and~~

1.6154.5 The handling of a material, ~~and~~

1.61.6 The use of a material.

1.6255 "Process equipment" means all equipment, devices, and auxiliary components, including control equipment and stacks, used in a process.

1.6356 "Reactor" means a vat or vessel, that may be jacketed to permit temperature control, designed to contain chemical reactions.

1.6457 "Reasonably available control technology" (RACT) means devices, systems, process modifications, or other apparatus or techniques, including pollution prevention approaches, that are reasonably available taking into account the necessity of imposing those controls in order to attain and maintain a national ambient air quality standard and the social, environmental, and economic impact of those controls.

1.6558 "Reconstruction" means the replacement of process equipment for an affected facility to the extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new affected facility.

1.6659 "Reference Method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as prescribed in the following EPA regulations: Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (40 CFR part 60), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR part 61), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (40 CFR part 63, National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality

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- Standards (40 CFR part 50), and Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans (40 CFR part 51).
- 1.6~~70~~ "Regulation" means a rule or order adopted by the Board pursuant to KRS Chapter 77 for the control or abatement of air contaminants within its jurisdiction or for the administration of the District.
- 1.6~~81~~ "Run" means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice.
- 1.6~~92~~ "Sludge" means solid or semi-solid material produced by a treatment plant that processes municipal or industrial waste waters.
- 1.70~~63~~ "Sludge dryer" means a device used to reduce the moisture content of a sludge by heating to temperatures above 65 °C directly with combustion gases.
- 1.71~~64~~ "Stack or chimney" means a flue, conduit, or duct arranged to conduct a gas stream to the outside air.
- 1.72~~65~~ "Standard conditions" means:
- 1.72~~65~~.1 For source measurements, 20 °C and a pressure of 760 mm Hg, and
- 1.72~~65~~.2 For the purpose of air quality determinations, 25 °C and a reference pressure of 760 mm Hg.
- 1.73~~66~~ "Stationary source" means all of the air pollutant-emitting activities that are located on 1 or more contiguous or adjacent properties and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control. A property shall be considered contiguous if separated by only a public thoroughfare, stream, or other right of way. If a transmission and fuel delivery rights-of-way or a strip of land that serves no other principal purpose than as a transportation or materials handling link connects 2 or more otherwise separate stationary sources, then the connected stationary sources shall be considered as separate stationary sources.
- 1.74~~67~~ "Startup" means the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose.
- 1.75 "Toxic air contaminant" (also "TAC") means any air contaminant for which there is no national ambient air quality standard and that is, or may become, harmful to public health or the environment when present in sufficient quantities and duration in the ambient air. As used in these regulations, toxic air contaminant does not include the substances listed in Regulation 5.23 *Categories of Toxic Air Contaminants* Section 5 *Exemptions from the Definition of Toxic Air Contaminant*.
- 1.76~~68~~ "Toxic air pollutant" (TAP) means a substance listed in either 401 KAR 63:021 (11-11-86) or 401 KAR 63:022 (11-11-86).
- 1.77 "Upset condition" means the sudden failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner that causes, or is likely to cause, emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard and that results entirely or in part from either a malfunction or a preventable upset condition.
- 1.87~~69~~ "Uncombined water" means water that is either in a gaseous, liquid, or solid state and that is not bound to a compound by internal molecular forces.
- 1.7~~90~~ "Volatile organic compound" (VOC) means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. The following organic compounds have been determined by the EPA to have negligible photochemical reactivity

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298 and are also excluded:

- 299 1.7~~90~~.1 Methane,
- 300 1.7~~90~~.2 Ethane,
- 301 1.7~~90~~.3 Methylene chloride (dichloromethane),
- 302 1.7~~90~~.4 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform),
- 303 1.7~~90~~.5 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113),
- 304 1.7~~90~~.6 Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11),
- 305 1.7~~90~~.7 Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12),
- 306 1.7~~90~~.8 Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22),
- 307 1.7~~90~~.9 Trifluoromethane (HFC-23),
- 308 1.7~~90~~.10 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114),
- 309 1.7~~90~~.11 Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115),
- 310 1.7~~90~~.12 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123),
- 311 1.7~~90~~.13 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a),
- 312 1.7~~90~~.14 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b),
- 313 1.7~~90~~.15 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b),
- 314 1.7~~90~~.16 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124),
- 315 1.7~~90~~.17 Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125),
- 316 1.7~~90~~.18 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134),
- 317 1.7~~90~~.19 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a),
- 318 1.7~~90~~.20 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a),
- 319 1.7~~90~~.21 Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF),
- 320 1.7~~90~~.22 Cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes,
- 321 1.7~~90~~.23 Acetone,;
- 322 1.7~~90~~.24 Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene),
- 323 1.7~~90~~.25 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca),
- 324 1.7~~90~~.26 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb),
- 325 1.7~~90~~.27 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee),
- 326 1.7~~90~~.28 Difluoromethane (HFC-32),
- 327 1.7~~90~~.29 Ethylfluoride (HFC-161),
- 328 1.7~~90~~.30 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa),
- 329 1.7~~90~~.31 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca),
- 330 1.7~~90~~.32 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea),
- 331 1.7~~90~~.33 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb),
- 332 1.7~~90~~.34 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa),
- 333 1.7~~90~~.35 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea),
- 334 1.7~~90~~.36 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc),
- 335 1.7~~90~~.37 Chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31),
- 336 1.7~~90~~.38 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a),
- 337 1.7~~90~~.39 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a),
- 338 1.7~~90~~.40 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C₄F₉OCH₃),
- 339 1.7~~90~~.41 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane [(CF₃)₂CFCF₂OCH₃],
- 340 1.7~~90~~.42 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C₄F₉OC₂H₅),
- 341 1.7~~90~~.43 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane [(CF₃)₂CFCF₂OC₂H₅],

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- 342 1.7~~90~~.44 Perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into the following classes:
- 343 1.7~~90~~.44.1 Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes,
- 344 1.7~~90~~.44.2 Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations,
- 345 1.7~~90~~.44.3 Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no
- 346 unsaturations, and
- 347 1.7~~90~~.44.4 Sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only
- 348 to carbon and fluorine, ~~and~~
- 349 1.7~~90~~.45 Methyl acetate,:-
- 350 1.7~~90~~.46 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (HFE-7000),
- 351 1.7~~90~~.47 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500),
- 352 1.7~~90~~.48 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea),
- 353 1.7~~90~~.49 Methyl formate, and
- 354 1.7~~90~~.50 t-butyl acetate, for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements,
- 355 but is not excluded for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting,
- 356 photochemical dispersion modeling, and inventory requirements that apply to VOC and
- 357 shall be uniquely identified in emission reports.
- 358 1.80 “Welfare,” ~~when referring to means the~~ effects on welfare, ~~includes including~~, but is not
- 359 limited to, ~~the~~ effects on soils, water, crops, vegetation, man-made materials, animals,
- 360 wildlife, weather, visibility, and climate, damage to and deterioration of property, ~~and~~
- 361 hazards to transportation, ~~as well as and~~ effects on economic values and on personal comfort
- 362 and well-being, whether caused by transformation, conversion, or combination with other
- 363 air pollutants.
- 364 1.81~~71~~ "Year" means a calendar year.
- 365 Adopted v1/4-19-72; effective 4-19-72; amended v2/6-13-79, v3/11-16-83, v4/4-20-88, v5/5-15-91,
- 366 v6/3-17-93, v7/6-16-93, v8/9-25-96, v9/11-19-97, v10/12-19-01.